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ences and the Chicago Academy of Sciences. He has contributed numerous papers on chemical subjects to American and foreign journals, and is author of: "A Laboratory Manual of Elementary Chemical Physiology and Urine Analysis" (1894); "An Elementary Course in Experimental and Analytical Chemistry" (1895); "Elements of General Chemistry with Experiments" (1898); "A Text-Book of Elementary Analytical Chemistry" (1898); "A Text-Book of Urine Analysis" (1900); "The Optical Rotating Power of Organic Substances," a translation, with numerous additions, from the German of H. Landolt (1902); "A Text-Book of Physiological Chemistry" (1905). Prof. Long's scientific studies up to the present time have been all in the field of physiological chemistry and the related subjects of sanitary chemistry. In the work of teaching his efforts have been in the direction of securing longer and more thorough courses in chemistry for medical students, and in several public addresses he has insisted strongly on this point. He was married at Cedar Rapids, Ia., Aug. 24, 1885, to Catherine Bell, daughter of Judge John T. Stoneman, now of McGregor, Ia. They have four sons and one daughter.

MARTIN, Josiah, colonial governor, was born, probably in Antigua, W. I., Apr. 23, 1737. A soldier by profession, he was appointed to succeed William Tryon as royal governor of North Carolina, and arrived at Newbern, Aug. 11, 1771. At first he used every means to reconcile the people to the mother country, and gained the confidence of the regulators, pardoning six of them, who had been under sentence of death for taking part in the late insurrection. But he soon experienced the restive spirit of the age, and although his character was not deficient either in firmness, talent or tact, he lost the popular favor by endeavoring to carry out the instructions of the crown. He met the assembly, for the first time, in November, 1771, and almost immediately an angry and protracted dispute arose over the attachment laws, and the appointment of judges. So serious was it that for a long time the colony was without laws or judges, and a state of confusion resulted, which increased the feeling of resentment against the government. In 1773 the assembly appointed a committee to join similar committees from the other provinces, in an inquiry into the encroachments of England upon the rights and liberties of America, and on Aug. 25 of the following year the first assemblage, or congress of the people of North Carolina, independent of royal authority, was held at Newbern. This congress was in violation of the governor's warning against meetings without legal authority. Foreseeing the approaching crisis, Gov. Martin secretly engaged in organizing the loyal element, at the same time assuming a firmer attitude toward the Whigs. He dissolved the assembly, called by him in April, 1775, after a session of four days, and when, on the 24th of that month, a body of Whigs attacked his house and carried off six guns that he had planted, he found his position so precarious that he sent his family to New York, and in July following took refuge on board the sloop-of-war "Cruiser," lying in the Cape Fear river. Thus was dissolved all legislative intercourse between the governor and the assembly, and the royal rule of England terminated. After the battle of Moore's creek (Feb. 27, 1776), in which the loyalists, under Gen. MacDonald, were defeated by Caswell, Governor Martin embarked with Sir Peter Parker, and arrived at Charleston. He was actively en-

gaged in organizing the loyalist forces, took part in Sir Henry Clinton's and Lord Cornwallis' expeditions to re-establish the royal power in the south, and was with the latter at the battle of Guilford, in March, 1781. Broken in health by the fatigues of the campaign, he went to England soon afterwards, and died in London in July, 1786.

NEW, John Chalfont, financier and journalist, was born at Vernon, Jennings co., Ind., July 6, 1831. He was graduated at Bethany College, Va., in 1851, and then studied law. In 1856, a few years after his admission to the bar, he was elected clerk of the courts of Marion county, Ind., and in 1862 he was elected to the state senate. He served as inspector-general of the state, and during part of the time acted as financial secretary to Gov. Oliver P. Morton, and assisted in the management of the finances of the state. In 1865 he became cashier in the First National Bank, which he had helped to found, and later was made its president. In March, 1875, without solicitation on his part, he was appointed by Pres. Grant treasurer of the United States, and held the position until July, 1876. In 1878 he became the editor of the Indianapolis "Daily Journal." From 1882 until 1884 he was assistant secretary of the treasury, resigning to return to Indiana. From 1878 until 1892, he was a member of the Republican National Committee, and in 1880 and 1884 was chairman of the Indiana State Republican Committee. He was one of Gen. Harrison's warmest supporters, and aided greatly in securing the latter's nomination and election to the presidency in 1888, through his personal efforts, both journalistic and otherwise. In March, 1889, he was appointed by Pres. Harrison consul general to London.



PRUYN, Robert Hewson, legislator and diplomat, was born at Albany, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1815, of Flemish ancestry. He was educated at the famous Albany Academy and at Rutgers College, N. J., and studied law under Abraham Van Vechten, of Albany. Having been admitted to the bar in 1836, he was at once appointed attorney and counsel for the corporation of his native city, a position which he filled for three years, when he was chosen a member of the municipal council. During 1848-50 he was a member of the state assembly and took high rank as a friend of literature, commerce, canals and agriculture. He was noted as a debater for his clearness and conciseness and for his thoroughness as a student of state affairs and was influential in a legislature of eminent men. In 1850, he was Whig candidate for speaker of the assembly, but the Democratic candidate was chosen, there being a tie vote and Mr. Pruyn not voting. Shortly after, the Democratic speaker being called away, the Democrats themselves elected him speaker pro tempore in return for this exhibition of integrity. He was again in the assembly in 1854, when he was elected speaker, and he enjoyed the unique advantage of never having had one of his rulings appealed. In 1861 Pres. Lincoln appointed Mr. Pruyn U. S. minister to Japan, to succeed Hon. Townsend Harris. Here he had a most difficult diplomatic position requiring all the naval power of the United States

on that station to sustain, as he was the second American minister to Japan, and the relations of the two countries were as yet imperfectly defined: the suppositious dual government of the mikado and tycoon, being little understood, was a stumbling block in the way of diplomatic relations. During this period of our relations with Japan, it was the opinion of Charles Sumner, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, that Mr. Pruyn's correspondence was unsurpassed in ability by that of any other American envoy, with possibly the single exception of Hon. Charles Francis Adams. On his return to this country, Mr. Pruyn was a candidate for lieutenant-governor of his native state, but ill-health obliged him to retire from public life. He served, however, as presiding officer of the commission appointed by Gov. Hoffman to frame amendments to the state constitution. He was a trustee of Rutgers Institute, governor of Union College, president of the board of directors of Dudley Observatory, vice-president of the board of trustees of the Albany Medical College, and a member of the executive committee of the State Normal School. Mr. Pruyn made literary and art collections, which became noted. For many years he was president of the National Commercial Bank of Albany and vice-president of the Albany Savings Bank. He was also trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Co., of New York city. He was married early in life to Jane Anne, daughter of Gerrit Y. Lansing, by whom he had two sons.

STRONG, Frank, educator, chancellor of the University of Kansas (1902-), was born at Venice, Cayuga co., N. Y., Aug. 5, 1859, son of John Butler and Mary (Foote) Strong, and grandson of John Butler Strong, who served on Lake Erie during the war of 1812. The earliest (paternal) American ancestor was Elder John



Strong, who came to this country in 1630, settling at Northampton, Mass. A great-great-grandfather on the maternal side, Oliver Jennings, was in Washington's army before Boston and about New York, and died on a British prison ship. His father, John Butler Strong, Jr., was U. S. revenue collector for the 24th district of New York during 1876-81. Dr. Strong was fitted for college at the Auburn (N. Y.) High School, and was graduated at Yale College in 1884. While there he won several prizes for composition, and occasionally wrote articles for the Yale "News" and "Literary Magazine." Entering the law school, by hard work he completed a two-years' course in one, and was graduated in 1885 with the John A. Porter prize. He studied law in the office of Hon. Sereno E. Payne, of Auburn, N. Y., and after being admitted to the bar, in 1886, practiced for a time at Kansas city, Mo. He relinquished the profession in 1888, in order to become principal of the high school at St. Joseph, Mo. He was superintendent of schools at Lincoln, Neb., 1892-95, being first vice-president of the Nebraska State Association of Superintendents and Principals at his retirement. From 1895 to 1897 he studied in the Yale Graduate School, obtaining his Ph.D.

in history, and securing an appointment as lecturer on that subject in the same university. In June, 1899, he was elected president of the Oregon State University, to succeed Dr. C. H. Chapman, resigned, and after serving three years was made chancellor of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, where he is now engaged (1905). The University of Kansas is a comparatively young institution, its first chancellor, Robert W. Oliver, having been elected in 1865, but it has achieved high rank, and is liberally supported by the state. The institution now has nearly one hundred instructors, about 1500 students, a library of 50,000 volumes, large and valuable collections in paleontology, geology, zoology, entomology, and is making rapid gains in every direction. Some 3,000 students have graduated since its organization. Chancellor Strong is the author of a "Life of Benjamin Franklin" (1898) and "Government of the American People" (1901). He is a member of the American Historical Association. He was married at St. Joseph, Mo., June 24, 1890, to Mary Evelyn, daughter of William Z. Ranson, said to be the first man to unearth the Missouri whisky ring in Grant's second administration.

DITSON, George Leighton, traveler and author, was born at Westford, Mass., Aug. 5, 1812. He was educated in the academy of his native place and began the study of medicine. His health having obliged him to discontinue his studies, however, he traveled abroad for many years, visiting Europe, Asia and Africa. After his return to America he was graduated M.D. at the University of Vermont in 1864, but he never practiced his profession. He was U. S. consul at Neuvas, Cuba, under Presidents Tyler and Polk, and in 1842-43 was professor of English at the college of Puerto Principe. He was a member of many scientific and literary societies, among them: The Geological Society of France, The Theosophical Society, the American Oriental Society. He published the following works: "Circassia; or, a Tour to the Caucasus" (1850; 2d edition same year); "Crimora" (1852); "The Para Papers on France, Egypt, Ethiopia" (1858); "The Crescent and the French Crusaders" (1859); this work was republished later under the caption: "Adventures and Observations on the West Coast of Africa"; "The Federati of Italy, a Romance of Circassian Captivity."

EDWARDS, Charles Lincoln, naturalist and educator, was born at Oquawka, Ill., Dec. 8, 1863, son of John and Nancy (Stockton) Edwards, grandson of Isaac and Rachel (Rice) Edwards, and great-grandson of David Edwards of Wales, who emigrated to the United States in 1768, and settled in Southampton county, Va. Another of his ancestors was John Haynes, colonial governor of Massachusetts. He was graduated B.Sc. at Lombard University in 1884, and at the University of Indiana in 1886, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1887. During 1886-89 he studied at Johns Hopkins University, and in 1889-90 at the University of Leipzig, where he received the degree of Ph.D. He was a fellow in morphology at Clark University during 1890-92; assistant professor in 1892-93, and associate professor of biology in 1893-94 at the University of Texas, and professor of biology at the University of Cincinnati during 1894-1900. Since 1900 he has been professor of natural history at Trinity College, Connecticut. In 1899 he was president of the American Folk-Lore Society; and he is corresponding member of